## THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL

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Thirty copies to one address, and one copy of the VERELY and one of the DAMY, to the maker

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Proprietors Indiana State Sentinel. J. M. TILFORD, President Indianapolis Journal Company.

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## Selected Miscellany.

From the London Times. The Cost of Rebellion.

The armies of Xerxes and the wealth of Solo mon would hardly sustain a comparison with the hosts of men and the mountains of money which -at any rate, upon paper-are placed at the command of President Lincoln for the suppression of the Southern Confederacy. We may venture, perhaps, to pass without too rigorous a scrutiny the bold, though somewhat gasconading, vote by which the intelligence of the defeat at Manassas was received in Congress. The millions so precipitately offered represented, proba-bly, the patriotic resolution of the North to spend its last dollar in the preservation of the Union; but, without pressing these loose figures to their literal import, we are really astounded at the conclusions which are forced upon us by recent re-ports. It used to be thought that this country had attained an unhappy, but unapproachable, eminence in national indebtedness. Half our entire expenditure in ordinary years goes still to pay the interest of borrowed money, and when we under Democratic institutions a country as popuof the expense, we could not but feel the force of the contrast. We know, indeed, that America had all her temptations to come, and it was occasionally remarked in these columns that the tendency to extravagance on the other side of the Atlantic was rapidly increasing, but the comparison still remained a striking one. Now, how- twelve of the enemy. Not knowing how soon a ever, a critical test has been applied. America is involved in war, and the rate at which she is raising men and money will, if carefully examined,

appear almost too extraordinary for belief. be to a great extent a matter of estimate even in afterwards found and buried by seven companies the country itself; but it has been calculated, on of the 13th Ind., volunteers, who were ordered good authority, that the actual expenditures of up to occupy the disputed locality, near Point the Federal Government at the present moment is at the rate of about 75,000,000L per annum. This, it is true, is less by 9,000,000/. than the various periods; two of the scouts were out withamount of our own expenditure—84,000,0001.—in out provisions for three days, and one is supposed the heaviest year of the Crimean War; but one killed, as he was exposed to a deadly fire from third of that charge was absorbed in providing for some twenty or more muskets, when last seen by the interest of the National debt, and the whole sum only showed an excess of some 35,000,000t. over our ordinary peace expeditures. In 1853 we spent 51,000,000l.; in 1854, 60,000,000l.; and t was not until we found ourselves in the very Fort Lafavette, New York, because he was formagony of the struggle that we added some 60 per cent. to our usual outlay. We may say, in short, that the war cost us for the twelve months when be to outflank the Federal regiments, which are it was most expensive about 30,000,000% of in advance, and cut off their supplies; but our of money, whereas the civil war is costing the Generals are wide awake, to these chances, and Americans at its very outset at least twice that sum. An expenditure of 75,000,000l. represents means the most striking feature of the case be-

When we, in this country, were spending these tens of millions upon the war in hand, we were also taxing ourselves in proportion. We met an 63,000,000l net, actually paid into the Exchequer after the costs of collection had been deducted. In the following year we provided no less than 68,000,000l to meet an aggregate charge of 78,-000,000l, so that in the two years together we added only some 30,000,000l to the national debt. In fact, the whole war, sanguinary and exhaust-ing as it proved; only augmented the public debt by the sum of 32,793,000l. Let us now contrast

therefore, that while 60,000,0001 annually would besides very varied timber, including, at places, be added to their national debt, 6,000,000l annu- the umbrella tree, (magnolia umbrella,) with its ally would be added to the charge of that debt, enormous leaves-two species of pine and vast so that four years and three quarters of their present expenditure would saddle them with a burden to that which we have incurred in a century and a half. Mr. Gladstone has to provide some 28,-000,001, to satisfy the public creditors of Great Britain. In the year 1866, if the American war should be protracted so long. Mr. Chase's success it is curious to observe that the rocks stand alsor will have to provide rather more than that

sum for the creditors of the Union. It is obvious to remark that the war may not be carried on so long, or continued at so heavy a cost; and, indeed, the exorbitant propositions of Congress were probably based upon the assumption that the way to make short work was to go to work unsparingly at first. But the history of the campaign up to the present point contains little to suggest a speedy termination of the struggle. The Southerners are not likely to succumb nor the Northerners to retire. Neither is it at all in accordance with experience in these matters that the cast of war should be diminished as it goes on. The scale of operations, indeed, as far as resulutions go, has actually been extended. The last mail tells us that the Volunteer Bill passed by Congress empower the President to call 1,000,000 men into to field, and it was supposed that half these numbers would be actually raised. Napoleon had not a larger army when he crossed the Niemen with the most pro-digious host ever seen in modern days. We can the dimensions of this extraordinary war, though we may well doubt whether the Americans will find themselves able to borrow quite so fast as they desire. They have evidently the will to rival the most reckless of States in this ruin-

ous race, but they have not the power. The accomplished buyer, connected with the New York Store-the Messrs. Glenn, proprithe New York Store—the Messrs. Glenn, propri-etors—left the city last evening for Europe, where which I have saffered much at times. While it he will remain during the year, shipping the most is pleasant to the taste, it certainly has ar pp magnificient fabrics to this house bere in India-

Sons of Malta-A Farce. We have used this imposing caption to introduce a most laughable farce played at Indianapolis on Saturday, 31st uit. Some fellows whose zeal got the better of their discretion, and, perhaps, moved and instigated by "tangle leg," waited on the editor of the State Sentinel at his sidence and requested him to take the oath of

allegiance to the United States, though he is a ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, natural born, American citizen, never lived out of the States and claims to have been always true and loval to the Constitution. That editor declined then to accede to the wishes of the mob, One copy one year ......\$ 1 00 but agreed to go with Col. Ryan, at a later hour though it were useless and made his loyalty not the club ..... 10 00 any greater than he owed as a born citizen. The hour came and Col. Ryan and the crowd accompanied that editor to some office, and there in the absence of the proper oath, accidentally swore him, like a true son of Malta, into the service militia of the State. All this Mr. Bingham treat-Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above | more in a joke than otherwise. Now, had Mr. Bingham refused to take such an oath, because it implied a distrast to his loyalty, perhaps the crowd would have injured him, hence he did right in not sacrificing himself on a question of

etiquette, by refusing to take an oath in this in-stance, doubtless in accordance with his conduct than right, and hence the spirit of it was in that case manifest; and suppose they had demanded of Mr. Bingham to take an oath renouncing his belief in the Trinity, or take a hundred bastinadoes and have his ears and nose slit, &c., would not this have been a clear case of duress per minas, as known in law, and hence had no effect. Wdekly SENTINEL, will be charged the fall Daily rates, Certainly so. Hence what folly. Let us illus-with one-half the Weekly rates added. trate the farce. Thomas Cooper, M. D , LL. D. -a most distinguished citizen of the United States-now dead, in an able treatise of his, on

Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged double and carried in as a slave. Suppose I was carried the usual rates. cised, and declare aloud that God is just and Mahomet is his prophet, and become a true believer? homet is his prophet, and become a true believer? torneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements begond the amount charged for their publication. iron spike driven up, passing along your backbone on the inside of your body, and coming out at the nape of the neck? Christian dog! choose

"I should say: 'Merciful commander of true THE DAILY SENTINEL believers, I am penetrated with your goodness; I trouble of bastinadoing and impaling your humble and devoted slave. God is great and Mahomet is his prophet; and I am ready to undergo the rest of the ceremony.' And why not? What obligation can I be under to submit to be impaled for the amusement and gratification of such savages? Would the Almighty expect this as a duty from me, for no other purpose whatever but to excite the merriment of cruel and relentless persecutors into whose hands he has willed

Now this illustration is a good one, and lurous as good, and will serve as instructive to se who may be required to submit to indigni-Our editorial craft who are assailed better say as Thomas Cooper would to the Dragoman -God is great and Mahomet is his prophet, and I am ready to undergo the rest of the ceremony .-Fort Wayne Times, (Rep.)

For the Daily State Sentine! Our Army Correspondence --- From Western Virginia. CAMP ELEWATER, Randolph County, Va., August 31, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: Without describing our works so minutely as to injure our cause should this communication meet the eye of the enemy, it may be briefly stated that the 15th regiment, Indiana Volunteers has been very busily engaged in field were told to look at America, and observe how fortifications, besides performing some picket and outpost duty. But the men, or as we are familliarly termed the "boys" discharge the duties assigned, cheerfully and energetically.

A few days since Company H., (Capt. Miller) had quite a brush, in which the Captain shot a secession leader, while the men killed eleven or large reinforcement might arrive, the enemy's pickets transmitting instantly the alarm along the whole line to the "Big Spring Camp," Captain Miller retired firing, having one man killed and The next position of American finances must bringing away one wounded. The former was

A number of scouting parties have been out at

Many of the prisoners formerly taken have been sent to Columbus, Ohio; and one, who was a leader at Rich Mountain has been ordered to The policy of the enemy at present seems to

doubtless will provide against such contingencies. Our supplies chiefly arrive at present by way an excess of about 60,000,000% on the ordinary of Webster and Beverly, along which line sevoutian of the Federal Government, and this is ineral regiments, chiefly Ohio and Virginia troops, curred when the first campaign has but just open- extend. Carrick's Ford on Cheat river, at which ed, and before the real proportions of the war can they had some skirmishing lately, and where Gen. be supposed to be developed. This, however, Garnett was killed, is about twenty miles east of though a most ominous fact, constitutes by no this line of travel. The road followed by our wagon trains passes over Laurel Hill close by the breastworks thrown up by the secessionists; also, by Philippa, (sometimes improperly written Philip-pi, as if after the celebrated ancient town of that name, whereas it is named after Mrs. Philippa outlay of 84,000,000l by taxes to the amount of Barbour.) where General Kelly had his engage ment, and through a small place called Prunty town, near which good coal is dug, and thence to

the railroad at Webster. The growth, including two species of Kalmia, from which this subordinate ridge of the Alleghany range derives its name, is to be found these statistics with the accounts received from cifically different ferns, as aspidium and adian-America. \* \* We find, tum; also, vast quantities of mosses and lichens, quantities of chestnut, chestnut onk, black and white oak, and sassafras. In the bottoms the hemlock is the representative of the evergreens, accompanied occasionally by the elm and syca-

On the brow of the hill which we are fortifyin most in a vertical position, and are usually desti-tute of fossils, while on the summit, not sixty yards from the first ditch, the rocks repose un conformably in horizontal strata, where we are excavating and where we dig out many interest-

ing relics of an early world. We hope soon to see our breastworks fully mounted with the batteries of the gallant Capt. Loomis from Michigan, who is also qualifying squads of our men to serve the guns. Our Captains are busy making out muster rolls, which we understand, if approved by the

Paymaster as being in due form, will speedily bring us the means of replenishing our little stock of exhausted varieties.

Being exceedingly busy at present, you must excuse the shortness of the present communication

from one of THE 15TH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS. P. S. In the last communication, when I de sired to say that we were pleased with the pros-pect of Gen. Reynolds commanding our brigade (which wish has been realized much to our satdetect no sign, therefore, in the curtailment in isfaction) your printer made me say that we isfaction) your printer made me say that we were "planning" or "had planned." I forget which, &c., &c., whereas we leave all the "planwhich, &c., &c., &c., whereas we leave all the "planwhich, &c., &c., whereas we

> From Rev. Mr. McMullen, Pastor of Roberts Chapel. INDIANAPOLIS, October 6, 1857. DR. C. W. ROBACK-Dear Sir: I have used ffect upon the nerves. Please accept my thanks for your kind regards, and believe me Yours, J. W. T. JCMULLEN.

of some three weeks. His disease, remittent fe ver was marked from the onset by unfavorable He was honest—honest not merely in business

partially, at least, their import. more than a mere passing notice; and a friend | never could be. ship which death and the grave cannot destroy, He had a soul that could be melted with kindprompts me to lay at once upon the altar of his ness. In his last illness, some unknown hand memory such tribute as I can furnish in this brief had sent him a beautiful bequet; and though time which elapses before the issue of the Sepusually taking but little interst in flowers, when tember number of the Lancet and Observer. Let he looked upon these he exclaimed, "This beausins of omission and commission, therefore, tiful present is from some one I have relieved in be charitably attributed to the hurry of prepara-sickness. How kind and graeful!!"—and imme-

charles Parry was born in February, 1814, a few miles north of Philadelphia. His parents were Friends." His literary education was rewere "Friends." His literary education was received mainly at Wilmington, Del., in a school under the charge of Samuel Smith. This gentleman, whom it was my good fortune to know several years subsequently, was famous for his devotion to tobacco and mathematics. He was the most ineverate and constant smoker I ever saw, and he was one of the most successful mathematical instructors. The smoking example was lost on Chas. Parry. He never became a slave to tobacco in any form, but the mathematical instructions found a mind that was well developed and strengthened under their rigid discipline, and I fully believe that this part of his educationcultivating his perceptive and reasoning powers, teaching him accuracy and clearness of thought -had much to do in making him in after years such a clear-headed, sagacious practi-cioner, above the majority of physicians. No net-work of fallacies and sophistries could entangle; but through them all he marched deliberately and steadily right onward to rest upon solid truth and fixed facts. But I am anticipa-

His classical education was defective; knowledge of Greek and Latin be knew none. This he greatly regretted, and I am sure had there not been this defect, he would not only have enjoyed a wider range of medical literature than he did, but he himself would have been a frequent contributor to medical journals, and the treasures of his them. He was not blind ether to the truth of experience, the fruit of his ripened judgment and large understanding, would have been valuable indeed. Twice only, I believe—each time in His character was fixed, not fickle. Few men Hay's Journal—did he break his life long silence presented more manly from or stood more firmly by speaking to the profession through the press; on their feet than he did. He changed not from but these two articles-one an account of an ophadly-treated fracture, the operation similar to ness of hate-but his frendship was abiding, that performed by Barton for anchylosed knee, weakened by no lapse of tine, varying not from and the other on congestive fever, though pub- month to month nor year to year, no mean jeallished many years ago, gave him a name ever ousy or plotting hate disturling the equanimity of throughout our country.\*

Stokes, of New Jersey. Afterwards be went to Philadelphia, entered the office of the late Dr. J. H. Mitchell—subsequently the eminent Professor of theory and practice in Jefferson College—and menced attending lectures at the University. The two fellow-students to whom I have oftenest heard him refer with affection and regard, were Dr. Mendenhall, of Cincinnati, and Prof. Traill Green, now of Easton, Pennsylvania, each of whom, I need not say, have acquired deserved fame. The day was coming when in the very joyed a joke. I wish there were leisure and space school where he received his medical instruction, and in that school of which his preceptor became so bright an ornament, he himself should be referred to as a medical authority; and from the lips of Profs. Wood and Mitchell hundreds of students would hear every winter of Dr. Parry. He graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1835, and the subject of his thesis was Hamoptisis.

Immediately upon graduating he went to Cam-den, N. J., and there had his first experience of the trials of a young physician. In a year or two he removed to the West by the advice of his uncle, the late Hon. O. H. Smith, then a member of the U. S. Senate from Indiana, settling at Connersville. Thence he removed in about two years to the Capital, and here since that time he resided until his death, a period of nearly twen-y-

Not at once, however, did he meet with professional success-not at once find a place in the golden field for his sickle; other respers monopolized the labor and the reward. He was poor, often having to borrow money to pay the postage on letters from his friends on East; but he patiently waited until the time and opportunity should vindicate his right to occupy a foremost place among practitioners of medicine and surgery. These came, and a few years found him doing as large a business as any one has ever done here, possibly larger. During some seasons, where severe epidemics of malarial fever occurred, it was not unusual for him to ride sixty or seventy-five miles a day, and the night brought him no rest. Sometimes even a week would elapse without his taking off his clothes to go to bed, but he would sleep in a chair, in his buggy, sometimes even on horseback. No man unless possessed of an iron constitution, such as he had, could endure so great fatigue and exposure. Physically he was a remarkable man. His bodily presence was impressive: manly, erect figure, some six feet in eight, his weight over two hundred, he would be taken in any crowd of a hundred as a man of

It is rare to find such a combination of professional abilities as existed in Dr. Parry's case. He was a superior physician, and an excellent surgeon and obstetrician. His obstetrical business for some time past averaged over eighty cases a year; and every year he has had a greater or less number of capital operations, while the entire amount of his business for the past twelve months has been between seven thousand and eight thousand imously "in favor of maintaining the Government

As a surgeon, he was not a brilliant, dashing operator, but cool, collected, his eye intent upon his could not readily perform, and never operated merely for the sake of operating. His abilities, as an operative surgeon, were, indeed, excel-

tioner of medicine. You may judge he was high- of all parties to unite, regardless of past and orly esteemed in this regard from a remark made by one of the most intelligent and successful of dinary political differences, upon this platform, our practitioners at a meeting of our physicians, and in support of the candidates nominated by held to take action in reference to his death: the convention. "Had we been taken sick, and were we thinking whom we would prefer to attend us, the great majority would decide for Dr. Parry." This commendation was most worthily bestowed. Dr. Parry was not rash in forming his opinion—no jumping at conclusions. He studied disease not so much in books as at the bedside, and he thoroughly invested a case, if such investigation required an hour or more. He was cautious, seeking all the light he could, carefully reasoning; and his natural sagacity, logical understanding and strong practical sense directed him almost invariably to a correct diagnosis. Seldom, indeed could you find a man making fewer missisted farmers, and mudsills" as they all are withtakes. His therapeutics, too, were excellent. out exception, they niet the cavaliers of the sunny He could scarcely be called an heroic practitioner. South, those boastful gentlemen who are the though by some whose special business seems to "rightful rulers of the country," and laid them be to glorify nature and debase our noble and low without the smallest amount of unnecessary difficult Art into the merest and meanest swindle, ceremony, and scattered them without th he would be called an old fogy. From no man's slightest respect to person. These Indiana regilips have I so often heard the vis medicatrix na- ments are afraid of one thing-that the rebels of furæ made the theme of eulogy, and in no man's the State will be overcome and scattered, and practice have I so often seen it made, intelligent- thereby become invisible before they can get a v, the source of trust and confidence; yet he chance at them. by no means belonged to the bastard offspring of lazy, ignorant skepticism and humbugging Homeopathy, which, alas! we too often find in the regular profession, renouncing nearly all medical remedies, and in stupid or dishonest indolence, glorifying nature, meanwhile leaving the unfortunity. The following Indiana regiments are now in nate patient to suffer, and then to die or get well as chance may have it. Dr. Parry did not hesitate to use freely, in what he believed proper cases, the lancet, murcury, and blister; and I believe Hovey; 25th, Colonel Veatch; 11th Colonel Lew. his patients got well oftener, sooner, better than they would have done under the namby pamby nonsense and nothings of those who, in effect, re-In three important respects, Dr. Parry's life Paducah from St. Lovis. must be pronounced a decided success. First

Obitual Record. the attainment of reputation; and third and high-Sion of Indianapolis—indeed, of the State has met with a serious loss in the death of Dr. Parry.

This event occurred on the evening of 11th of the present month, August, and succeeded an illness est in the relief of much suffering.

While it is plearant to speak of his abilities and the success which crowned their exercise, yet the moral aspects of his character must not be entirely neglected, and on those especially it is

symptons-symptoms which he, quite as readily transactions, but honest in all als intercourse with as his medical attendants, recognized, and knew his professional brethren, and honest, too, in the partially, at least, their import. Justice demands at the death of such a man life and death. A deceiver in any respect he

due to the kind words and deds of Dr. Parry.

More than once I myself, diappointed and discouraged in years gone by, would have sought some other location, had it not been for the brave and hopeful words of Charles Parry; and my blessings weak and profitless though they may be-are forever upon his menory. His time and invaluable counsel were everat the service of the young practitioner in difficultcases, without hope of pecuniary reward. He kadly concealed errors even from the erring party unless by plain statement of them he could prevent future mistakes. He was kind to his patients, and profoundly sympathetic, though usually repressing decided manifestation; and yet I have known him weeping with all a woman's tenderness with the father and mother over their dying child. He was too noble a spirit to be consumed by the fires of jealousy. If families left him-a rare event in case of any worthy ones-his friends adhered to him with great enacity-he cherished no unkind feeling toward their new medical adviser, attributed to him no dishonesty of conduct, cultivated no spirit of retaintion, but, without a

whisper of complaint, gracously and gracefully He would listen patiently to the opinions of the young physician; and if they could be well established, no false pride, m prejudice kept him from at once abandoning hs own and accepting His character was fixed, lot fickle. Few men know by all intelligent members of the profession his temper or the kindness of his conduct. He was ever the same speaking of you or to you. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Resentful he might have seen at times when greatly wronged, but I neve saw such manifestation; and I know, too, that there were times when wronged that he did not resent, that he meekly forbore when other would be provoked, lest he might say or do anything which would cause unkind feelings or pan.

Dr. Parry was one of themost genial of com-

panions. He had a rich furl of humorous anecdotes-indeed, many of them derived from his own experience-and no min more heartily enfor me to relate some of the many incidents occurring in his life, and which I have received from his own lips during may a pleasant hour it was my pricilege to spend in his society. Especially would I be glad to recount some of his professional experiences, for i am sure many of them would be profitable to the profession; but for reasons above indicated, I must forbear, Dr. Parry's wife, to whombe was married in 1847, survived him. He left two step sons, one of whom, Dr. M. H. Wright, was his profession-

al partner for the last two or faree years. In concluding this imperfectly performed duty, I would only say that had Dr. Charles Parry possessed a somewhat more liberal literary educaon, and had been more assbitious for fame, and been given larger sphere—as arena suitable for such strength and culture—he might have placed mself among the formost men, not only of the country, but also of the age. Take him all in all, he was second to ne man in the State.

The Union in Minnesota. The Union Convention of all parties in State of Minnesota, get at St. Paul on the 5th stant. It was a large and enthusiastic affair. The following ticket was unanimously nomina-

For Governor-Majer W. H. Dike, Rep., now serving in the army in the first regiment of Minnesota volunteers. For Lieutenant Governor-C. C. Andrews,

For Attorney General-S. P. Jones, Rep. For Secretary of State-E. B. Ames, Dem. For State Treasurer-F. Williams, Rep. Major Dike, though heretofore a Republican sidered a good enough Democrat for the party. He is a soldier, and one who has declared that he will fight any foe, no matter in what sec tion, who will rebel against and resist the laws and Constitution of the United States. The other offices were divided between candidates belonging to the two parties. The ticket will of course be elected .- Chicago Post.

Fifty-six delegates, representing fifteen counties, were present. A permanent organization was effected by the selection of Hon. Henry Acker, of Ramsey county, as Chairman, and of four Vice Presidents. Resolutions were adopted unanso long as there is a loyal man North or South to battle with rebellion, or a dollar to furnish the work, his hand steady, and firm. He always knew sinews of war;" in favor of peace when it has where his knife was, and never attempted what he been honorably conquered; opposing taxation and, on the ground of economy, urging a vigomise while the war lasts, and in favor of all prop-But I believe his great merit was as a practi- er guarantees when it is ended; and inviting men

> A telegraphic dispatch received in the city last evening, states that 11th Indiana, Col. Lew, Wallace, are at Padocah, Kentucky. They arrived from St. Louis. The St. Louis Democrat

speaking of the 11th, says: The accession of the famous 11th of Indiana,

Intelligence has also been received that the 23d regiment, Colonel Sanderson, has arrived at

\*Let me not be understood as saying that Dr.

Parry did not write well, when he could bring himself to such labor. He expressed himself with directness and force, but had no facility of composition, nor folicity of expression. His sentences were short and pithy, but somewhat harsh; and he was very averse to putting thoughts on paper, though he would communicate them freely in conversation.

The following gentleman, we understand, have been selected as officers for the regiment now forming in this city: Jas. G. Jones, Colonel: Charles Denby, Lieutenant Colonel; and James Shanklia, Major. These gentlemen have taken hold with great vigor, and the regiment will soon be filled and ready for active service. Young men in Southern Indiana thus have another opportunity of enlisting in a regiment under the command of gentlemanly and efficient officers.—Evansule Journal.

Abstract of the Remarks of Governor Orr, there is the door, and a Marshal to take you Wright at his Reception on Satur-

clonel Dumont and Fellow-citizens: me this hour, the kindness of this welcome, and the flattering manner in which you have received

Colonel Dumont, I am not worthy the high my old neighbors—the long faithful public servant and honest man, Douglas Maguire, and the devoted son of Indiana, identified with all her varied interests, Oliver H, Smith, and also your varied interests, Oliver H, Smith, and also your wars and feuds for all coming time? This we do the standard of the comment was became two people. Look at faithful public Executives, the eloquent Wallace and Willard—during my absence have passed away. And I am reminded of my obligations to the Great Being who rules us all by the fact that, having had a personal knowledge of your former Governors—Jennings, Hendricks, Ray, Noble, Bigger and Whitcomb—I am the only one having served you any considerable length of time

present day is a mistaken notion of State rights. not find ground sufficient to make an experiment The first and highest obligation of the citizen is with it. to his National Government. It is this which are repre-gives him the name—an American citizen—which sented the coat of arms of each of the small protects him at home and abroad. We seem to Swiss cantons. The inhabitants of these cantons forget that our Fathers gave up to the General differ in language and religion; some speak Government certain great powers, among which French, some Italian, others German, and others are: the right to make treaties, to declare war, still have a mixed tongue. Some are of Roman and regulate commerce, &c.; and when the Gov- Catholic and others Protestant religious persuaernor of Missouri, (Jackson) assumes that the sions. The President of this Swiss republic, on State can declare war and form alliances, is that a little salary of some \$1,500, when one canton not treason, an usurpation of the powers of the rebels, calls on the others to put it down. All fly General Government? And what less is it for to the rescue of the common Government, the Governor Magoffin to say that his love of State center or national republic. There have been sovereignty and State pride would make him go two attempts at secession there, which the united with the people of his State? Much as I love force of the loyal cantons put down with a strong the people of Indiana—and you have done for hand. And this Republic of Switzerland is reme more, perhaps, than for any of your sons now spected by the powers of Europe and sets us an living—whenever you shall set at nought the principles upon which our Government is found—the rights of each little State are secure under the ed, deny the right of United States troops to pass protection and strong arm of the united republic. through the State, and shall claim to exercise Let us have a head, a Federal Government, sovany of the powers specially delegated to the General Government, then I shall obey my national and not my State Government. We need a Jackson, who, when a Floyd, Governor of to be rescinded at pleasure without redress. Let Virginia, sent him word he would not allow Federal us not divide into innumerable little Governtroops to pass through that State to put down a ments too small to preserve self-rethe old hero, the troops shall pass through, and, weak to help ourselves when danger threatens. by the eternal, I'll cut his ears off. We owe an We are one people. Who shall say to the obligation to our townships, counties and States, great Northwest that the fountains of the which I most fully believe in carrying out most | Mississippi shall be the commerce of a foreign faithfully. We likewise owe an obligation to that country? Allow the principle of secession, and national Government which protects us and gives us a name and character in every portion of the "Maine liquor law" was not passed everywhere. earth. I acknowledge the signet and seal of The question is often asked what will the gov-Washington, Jefferson and Hancock, who made us a national Union, gave us a national name, ing so long as we help ourselves. The great and the powers given to the Federal Government | German heart sympathizes with us in this contest

serted in his inaugural to the so called Confederate States the doctrine that our fathers formed a confederate Union, and not a national Government, we started on this downward road. This pect to find any integrity or moral worth if this Poung man, weep, you know not what is in reprinciple enunciated by the Confederate States, that any State may secede at pleasure and de stroy the Government from the passion or se.hshness of the hour, is once recognized and adopted?

You may then shut up your schools, colleges, been struck by the number of emblems and flags of different nations which are there preserved, you are rapidly passing on the road to anarchy many of them much older than our own and disorder. I do not stop to discuss the question blessed star spangled banner, you asked tion of the right of revolution. The Southern States place their present conduct on the principle asserted by Mr. Davis. No man can pretend banner. Then you realized the full meaning of that the right of revolution can exist to any peo | the response of the American, "we were the first ple who have the ballot-box, and in this case nation who looked to heaven for help, saw the

it becomes us to treat those who differ with us as tion at Berlin, might be wrapped around her citizens of our republic. You may expect strong dying form. Her request was granted, and, with measures. You may look for many things to eyes smiling in peace upon her little family and arouse the passions of men. War is a great ca | the dear old flag, she died.

bellion has been brewing, and the extensive pre- such issues in times like this." and property, it consists in those principles un-derlying the Government of our fathers, and we leserve to be slaves if we do not sustain them in this dark hour of adversity, as well as in pros houses were seized under false pretenses of protection by armed mobs, and when Sumter was beleaguered and seventy brave men withstood thousands, and at last our flag, the flag of our Fathers and the Union, was pulled down to traitors: but where I was, in a foreign country, I heard but one sentiment of patriotic devotion to the Union from one end of the North to the other, and the great uprising of this people in defense of the country, the Union, the flag, was greeted by the people of the Old World with one burst of astonishment, admiration and pleasure. Then it was right to speak, write and fight against this armed treason. Shall defeat alter the sentiment? Shall men under cover of defeat say now what they did not then? Nay, if it was right then, it is now, and an hundred defeats can not alter the question. Yes, my friends, the first spade of earth thrown up against Sumter was treason, and should have been dealt with as such. And if we had had a Jackson at the White house when Joseph L. Orr entered to treat with the David at the Santh Cox, his wife and four children. The view after a Mr. Cox, his wife and four children. The view after a Mr. Cox, his wife and four children. The view at the false and four children. The view as far as learned, are substantially the following: Mr. Cox and wife were awakened shortly after midnight by screaming in the direction of their son's house but a short distance from their son's house but a short distance from the first on the darkness they stumbled over their son's house but a short distance from the darkness they stumbled over their son's house but a short distance from the first own. Starting out to ascertain the cause of their own. Starting out to ascertain the cause of their own. Starting out to ascertain the cause of their own. Starting out to ascertain the cause of their own. Starting out to ascertain the view own. Starting out to ascertain the first own. Starting out to ascertain the first own. Starting out to ascertain the first own. Starting out to ascertain the fir

There is more danger this day from a divided North than from anything else. A firm, decided, Words are inadequate to express the emotions united North, will settle the question, and that of my heart. The circumstances surrounding speedily. But we must not listen to these vio asserting that the object of this war is to interme this day, should gratify the ambition of any of what the Secessionists of the South. This is because it unites the South just in proportion as it is believed.

Fear and distrust are our greatest enemies. praise bestowed upon me. Whatever has been Firmness and confidence will lead us to victory, accomplished by me at home or abroad, I owe to you, fellow-citizens, and to the influence of our glorious institutions. The gratification of this hour is, however, saddened by the reflection that we are nothing in the eyes of all christendom. ing served you any considerable length of time ral to Corporal, there was one man alone left to now alive to witness the sad condition of our befight the battles of Lefkenstein; and one of them, it is said, is so small that after purchasing the cel-It seems that one of the great errors of the ebrated Armstrong gun for her defense, could

must be carried out or there is no hope for the for order, and the supremacy of the laws and the stability of our republican institutions. You Constitution. I hear men talking about losing were told by me many years ago that the first act their property, their stocks, their all in this excite of public disobedience to law was the first fatal ment and war. You lose nothing while you step in the downward road to anarchy. We are have your blessed institutions. What is your realizing this truth. When Jefferson Davis as property, and all you have and call good and valuable, if you have no government to protect them? You talk to the old man about this Union, he listens, you see the tear start in his eyes. The roung passes on full of life and vigor. Old man principle of a national existence underlies all our dry up your tears, you have reaped a rich harvest institutions. What hope is there for contracts, of glory in having lived to gray hairs under the for engagements of any kind, where will you ex-

As you have walked through the Vatican at Rome, and visited the palaces of the Kings and Emperors in various parts of the Old World, and yourself, why was it reserved for our nation to put the emblem of the stars upon our National

having a majority in the leading departments agreeing with them on the questions at issue if they had remained in the Union.

stars, and caught the idea."

The American, traveling up the Nile, among the Arabs or among almost barbarous people of the Arabs or among almost barbarous peo The question is what is our duty at the present foreign lands, when a question is raised as to his hour? We all desire peace. We wish to restore rights, unfurls the flag of his country in his dethe Government of our fathers. The best men fense. "Americanist! Americanish!" is the rediffer in answering this question. One thing we sponse, and he quietly and freely passes on in should all do, if we differ let us differ as Ameri- safety. The dying mother, in a foreign land, can citizens. We can do no good by calling each other hard names. What is the effect of calling scious babe for whom she was giving up her life, some men traitors, some abolitionists? My country, trymen, we drift towards the sea of anarchy, and the stars and stripes, which floated over the lega-

lamity, but there is a greater disgrace—the Much is said about the olive branch of peace destruction of the Government and the princi-ples on which the peace and happiness of the Confederate States to settle with us. I confess I do not understand what is meant by this. Do you Men talk of the suspension of the writ of habeas propose to let these people go? Do you ask me corpus. If Mr. Lincoln should suspend this writ to agree to a separation, when I know as well as in time of peace, there is not a township in this you do, hundreds and thousands of the best men State which has not moral force or power enough in the South are overawed and threatened? to drive him from Washington in an hour. There If you take South Carolina, the most excited is a great difference between strong measures used of all the States, I may ask you, where is Gov. to sustain a government and those used to destroy Aiken with his thousand slaves? Where Petti it. We are now realizing the fruits of a long and grew, the ablest man in the State? Where is bitter sectional controversy against which I have long warned you. One of the results of the electing from such men. Do you ask me to agree to tion of 1860, was the placing of ultra men in the a separation while two hundred thousand men in executive chairs of many of the Northern and rebellion, with arms, cannon and a strange flag. Southern States. The great masses of the peo- invest the capital of the nation? Do you seek to ple did not believe the consequences would result set the example for my children and your's, that which have, or more conservative men would it is no disgrace and humiliation to acknowledge have been elected. Hence we have seen the the principle on which the rebellion is founded, difficulties the people have met with in carrying which destroys all laws, violates and tramples out public sentiment in many of the States of the under foot the solemn Constitution of our fathers? Union. My conviction is firm, that there is a In this contest for the supremacy of the laws,

stronger body of Union men in the South than is I ignore all party issues and party platforms generally known. I see no way of reaching the They are not worth the paper on which they are true men of the South but by breaking the back- written in comparison with the Constitution of the bone of this rebellion. The leaders of the rebel- Union, and the supremacy of law and order. lion control public sentiment by force, threats, and overawing the quiet and those who desire Douglas: "When we shall have rescued the Govertiment and country from its perils, and see its This may seem strange. Have you not seen a flag floating in triumph over every inch of Ameri-few bad men do the same thing in many portions can soil, it will then be time enough to inquire of the North. Yes? Quiet and good men will as to who and what has brought these troubles not always rise to put down a mob. You have upon us. When we shall have a country and a the concrete, we claim to have as little sympathy seen men publicly whipped. Jails torn down and government for our children to live in peace men hung by a mob in sight of judges and and happiness, it shall be time for each one of us sheriffs. Men with whom I talk say, can we suc to return to our party banners according to our ceed in breaking down the rebellion? I say yes. convictions of right and duty. Let him be mark-It was to be expected from the long time the re- ed as no true patriot who will not abandon all

parations made by its leaders, that we would meet with some defeats at first. Such has been the this welcome. Again, allow me to return to each result in all such contests with governments, one of you my grateful acknowledgments for this where a portion of the people conspired against them. I do not expect to see any Southern people conquer this Northern race. One thing is most evident, that you can not point to the page of history where twenty millions of people, pos-sessing the moral power, wealth and integrity of sadness and gloom, when so many of our brave the North, have failed in such a contest. Nay, sons are in the field fighting for the principles of may. You have more benevolent institutions, our fathers, and for the restoration of peace upon more moral integrity and power than half of the the principles of the Constitution, it seems to me people of the Old World, numbering hundreds of l would be a recreant now if in any manner I millions. Our strength is not alone in money should paralize the arm or hold in check the brave

Horrible Murder.

By a private dispatch we learn the particulars of a horrible murder, or series of murders comperity. I was not among you, fellow-citizens, when our arsenals, revenue-cutters and custom-houses were seized under false pretenses of protection by armed mobs, and when Sumter was beleaved and so and when Sumter was beleaved and so and when Sumter was beleaved and so and when Sumter was beleaved are substantially

when Joseph L. Orr entered to treat with the President how South Carolina might dissolve our relation to the Union, he would have said, "Mr. ed up from end to end by the chain gang. Pearl street has been magnificently clean-

WHOLE NO. 1,158.

For the Daily State Sentinel. Our Army Correspondence. CHEAT MOUNTAIN PASS, NEAR HUTTONVILLE, VA. September 1, 861.

J. J. BINGHAM, Esq.-Dear Sir: Some time has elapsed since I had any time to spare to write to you; I am at this pass and have been here some days, and of course have seen the General and his staff, or most of them at least. I find many Indiana boys at this point, all wide awake for "a tilt" at what are called "seceshers." Well, I am inclined to think the boys will get a chance some of these days to try their grit, I hope they will come out all right if they should get into a brush. I will not give you many particulars about things in this region, we think we know the positions and intentions of the enemy. and of course we will watch him weil, we have the material to do that little job if necessary-I mean watch them a little and flog them well. We belong to the 1st Brigade of the army of oc-cupation in Western Virginia. The State of In-diana, the gallant old "Hoosier State," is well represented here, and will re-wipe out that Buena Vista matter if a good chance presents itself. will give you the names of those or a part of those from Indiana here, to wit: Brigadier General Joseph J. Reynolds, of Lafayette; Aid-de-Camp Isaiah B. McDonald, of Columbia City; Assistant Adjutant General George S. Rose, of Lafayette; Brigade Quartermaster John Levering, of Lafayette; Brigade Commissary Wm. C. Tarkington, of Bloomington.

There are four full regiments here from Indiana, with the following numbers and Colonels, to-wit; The 17th Regiment, Col. Milo S. Has-call; 15th Regiment, Col. G. D. Wagner; 14th Regiment, Col Nathan Kimball; 13th Regiment,

Col. Jerry Sullivan. I here desire to say, that there appears to be no difference between our boys, all are ready to do their whole duty. In the main the men like their officers well, and no doubt will render reputable service to their country's cause under their command. Captain Bracken is also here with a party of his Rangers. This cavalry company is quite efficient, and will render much servicea credit to the State from whence it came; the grey haired, sharp-eyed Captain is the man for the place. There are a few other boys here than Indianians, a few to help us a little, but you see I don't please to give you any facts in detail. Now, what I want to call your attention to more particularly, is that all letters and papers sent to any of the boys from your State, belonging to the 13th, 14th, 15th or 17th Indiana Regiments, under Colonels Sullivan, Kimball, Wagner and Hascall, must, or should be directed to Huttonville P. O., Randolph county, Virginia. Let the friends of the noble volunteers constituting these four regiments be careful and direct letters, writing names plainly, giving the letter of the com-

JOHN BROWN. Co. E, 17th Reg't Ind. Vols.,

HUTTONSVILLE, Letters thus directed cannot fail reaching their proper destination. Many hundreds of soldiers' tters never reach them, because of being so nglingly directed by friends at home. No wonder the soldiers say, "We never get our letters." Now, the only wonder is, that many get them at all. The most particular part of the address is the letter of the company, the number of the regiment, and the State from whence the volunteer cameneed not be particular about giving the captain, for there are many captains of the same name, hence the necessity of giving the letter of company, number of regiment and State from whence the volunteer came. All mail matter for this post should be sent by Wheeling, Virginia; there are good mail facilities from Wheeling to this point. The State Sentinel is received here three days after day of publication, and, by the way, is a welcome visitor here, for we all want to know what is going on in your State and city. Can't you send us a bunch down? one or two does but ittle good for they are worn out by being read, before getting a quarter of the way round, by the

boys-we don't care for politics, but we want to read the news, especially the local items.

We came down here to make the "seceshers' be still, when we get through here we will come and clean out the Abolitionists, who—you and everybody else knows—have, together with Southern disunionists South got us all into this great trouble. It would do me as much good to clean out a disunion Abolitionist as to whip a a Southern "secesh," one is as bad as the other, only the Abolitionist is the worst. But then we will settle this when we get home; all we want is our letters and plenty of good papers, good health and a good chance to thrash the "secesh" into the traces which Washington, Adams, Jef-

ferson and others fixed up for us all to pull by. Now, as I am not much used to writing for newspapers, I guess I had better quit till I see how this letter looks in type. We are nearly all well; few die. All like our plain, practical general, J. J. Reynolds; just wait awhile—don't get impatient—and you will all hear a good report from "the man in blue;" and the other India

olis boys all right. Send me a copy of your paper containing this letter, and you will much oblige Mr. Sir.

A Republican Protest against Mob From the New York Commercial Advertiser. LYNCH LAW IN THE FREE STATES .- Some of the Eastern States appear desirous of rivalling Florida and Arkansas in their Lynch law proceedings. This "Judge" has just been holding court in the Bay State. Our columns yesterday recorded a gross outrage perpetrated at Haverhill, Massachusetts, upon the person of Mr. Ambrose L. Kimball, an editor of secession sympathies. At the bidding of an excited crowd he was forcibly taken from his house, covered with a coat of tar and feathers, and ridden on a rail through the town. The local authorities made an attempt to protect him, but failed, possibly because they were not in earnest. Finally, on his promising that he would never write or publish articles against the North and in favor of secession, the poor fel-

We blush to think that such a piece of barbar ity could be perpetrated in Massachusetts, the State which justly boasts so highly of her religious and educational institutions, of her literary and scientific attainments. Haverhill has placed itself on a par with the most ignorant community

in Mississippi. Shame on it!

With secession in the abstract, or rebellion in as any person living. But however false or absurd the doctrine, however wicked the deeds of our Southern insurgents, the fact remains that any many has a right to defend secession principles if he chooses, either through the press or by word of mouth. He has also a right to criticise the conduct of "the North," or the General Gov-ernment, if he sees fit. The day, indeed, will be a most calamitous one, when our people will not permit the utterance of an opinion in opposition to the will of the tyrant majority. If there is to be a suppression of free discussion at all, let it be done by some spiritual or secular autocratsome Emperor, King or Pontiff-not by the people themselves. We can not afford to bring our selves to a level in this respect with the rebels, and crush out free-loom of the press, as has been done in South Carolina. We can not do evil that good may come.

It is true loyal citizens feel indignant that newspapers should openly manifest sympathies with rebels and traitors, many of whom seem to be devoid of the first principles of humanity. But the Haverhill crowd have pursued a fatal course to get rid of the nuisance. "The law is open." and why not resort to it, as has been done in this city? Can not a Massachusetts grand jnry indict a newspaper proprietor, if guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, as well as one in New York? If there has been nothing actionable in his articles, can not a loyal paper undo the mischief, if conducted with average ability? It strikes us that an intelligent editor could desire no better vantage ground than that he enjoys as an upholder of the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. If he can not spike every gun in the hands of his opponents, he ought to give way to those who can wield the pen to better advantage. If he can, there is no mob violence needed to secure public condemnation of those who advocate claims of Jefferson Davis. Let us never forget the wise maxim of Thomas Jefferson, "Error may be safely tolerated so long as truth is left free to combat it." The people of Concord, Ban-gor, Haverhill, and lastly of Chester county, Pennsylvania, would seem alike destitute of faith in the power of truth, and of the first principles of toleration. May these be the last outrages committed at the North, which it will be our duty